

(No 2)

THE

*H. Sinzendorf*

Count *de Sinzendorf's*

LETTER

TO

Monfieur *de PALM,*

AND

Monfieur *de Palm's*

ANSWER

TO THE

Count *de SINZENDORE,*

Concerning the EMPEROR's

MEMORIAL.



LONDON:

Printed for A. MOORE, near St. Paul's: 1727.

[Price Four Pence.]



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787.



N. B. **S**INCE the following Letter of Count SINZENDORF, to Monsieur de PALM, together with the Emperor's Memorial to the King, have been not only Printed already in Holland, and dispersed all over Europe, in French; as well as banded about here from several private Presses in English, without an Answer; There can be no other harm in Printing it now with one, except it be this pardonable Fault, of putting an Imperialist, too much to the Blush.



**A LETTER** from the  
Count *Sinzendorf*, Chancellor of  
the Court to his Imperial and  
Catholick Majesty, sent to Mon-  
sieur *de Palm*, the Emperor's Re-  
sident in the Court of *Great Bri-  
tain*, dated from *Vienna* the 20th  
of *February* 1727.

**H**IS Imperial and Catholick Maje-  
sty judges it indispensably neces-  
sary upon the step which has been  
lately taken in the Country where  
you are, to send you in the Dispatch here an-  
nex'd a Memorial which you are to present  
to the King of *Great Britain* and to publish  
afterwards, that the whole Nation may be  
acquainted with it, whilst Answers are pre-  
paring to certain Pamphlets publish'd before  
the opening of the Parliament.

It is easy to see that the Speech was made  
for no purpose but to excite the Nation to a  
Rupture and open War with the Emperor and  
with *Spain*, and to make the Parliament ap-  
prove the precipitate and burthensome Mea-  
sures which the Government has taken for  
private Ends, but too well known, That not  
only unwarrantable Inferences and Pretences  
have been made use of, but that manifest  
Falshoods have been boldly advanced for in-  
disputable Facts, a Proceeding never seen be-  
fore among Powers who ought to respect each  
other, when in the most flagrant Wars, from  
whence it ought to be presum'd, that the  
King whose Sacred Mouth ought to be an O-  
racle of Truth, must have been himself abus-  
ed by the Suggestions and false Reports of  
those who have the Honour to possess his  
Confidence, and who think it their Interest to  
inflame by these Means both the Prince and  
the Nation for their own private Views and  
Personal Preservation, without any Regard  
to the Honour of the Majesty of the Throne,  
or to the Evils which may result from hence  
to their own Country, and to all *Europe*.

For

**A TRUE COPY** of the  
TRANSLATION of Monsieur *de  
Palm's* Answer, to Count *Sin-  
zendorf*, as it was sent by him  
to *Vienna*, about publishing the  
Emperor's Memorial.

*Gravesend* Mar. 26-15 1726-7.

Good my Lord,

**U**PON presenting the Memorial, I  
was the very next Day, forbid the  
Court of *London*; and just in the  
Manner you expected. I have been  
here ever since, thank God, in good Health,  
but Wind bound. Inclosed is the \* Answer,  
of the People of *Great Britain*, to whom I  
appealed, according to your Order, by pub-  
lishing the Memorial, which, as you wrote  
to me, was designed to affront the King,  
that we might please his Subjects; but I am  
afraid, we were ill advised to take so rash a  
Step, for, as you will perceive by this An-  
swer, we have offended both. As to the  
Answers, which you say, my Lord, are pre-  
paring to certain (here reputed unanswerable)  
Pamphlets, published before the Meeting of  
the Parliament, I am desired, to inform your  
Lordship, that, whenever they do appear,  
they will however, in Complaisance, be re-  
plied to; if betwixt and that Time, the pre-  
sent Paper War, should happen not to be  
consumed, as they think here, it probably  
will, by a hotter Sort of Argument.

You will have the Goodness, I hope, my  
Lord, to ascribe all this Plainness, to my  
known Zeal, for the Emperor's Service; and  
I am still resolved, as a faithful Minister, to  
conceal nothing from him.

Please to know then, and consider, my ve-  
ry good Lord, how it is publickly owned,  
in the Country, where I yet am, that af-  
ter so many Injuries offered to *Great Britain*,  
the King's Speech was indeed made, to ex-  
cite the Nation, to prepare for an open War,  
with the Emperor and *Spain*; and to put it  
to the Peoples Choice, whether they wou'd  
submit, to have their Trade taken away,  
and

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\* A Copy of the People of *Great Britain's* Answer, was likewise taken at the Post-House, and  
will be printed at a proper Time, together with the Emperor's Memorial.



For these purposes they establish a Foundation, and lay down as a *Certain Fact*, that there is a *Positive Article* in the Treaty of Alliance between the Emperor and the King of Spain, to place the Pretender on the Throne of Great Britain, and to invade that Kingdom with open force, and this they do a few Days after the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Catholick King had before his Departure from London in a Memorial presented in the Sacred Name of his Master publickly and in the most authentick manner disavowed these Imputations, which sufficiently prove the Emperor's Disavowall of the same, since the pretended Article was equally imputed to the two Powers, and one of them could not have stipulated any thing in the same Treaty without the other. Besides which it is to be consider'd that six Months ago, upon the first Reports of these false Suppositions, the Emperor and King of Spain in order to silence them proposed a formal Act, *de non offendendo* into which all the Allies on one side and the other might enter, and which would effectually have secured the peaceable Possessions of each of the Powers Contracting either in the Treaty of Vienna or that of Hanover, till such Time as it had been possible by one General Treaty to remove and quite the Complaints of all sides; But these Proposals were rendered ineffectual, by the same Views of those Persons who chuse rather to hinder the peaceable Effect of these just Designs by Attacks and open Hostilities.

It is further known, and it is even notorious by the Solemn Communication made to the King of Great Britain of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Vienna between the Emperor and the King of Spain, that the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, made at London the 2d of August 1718, has been laid down as the unalterable Basis of their Peace, and all the Articles of this Quadruple Alliance are therein confirm'd and corroborated, as if they had been inserted a new: How then can it be suppos'd, and even given out as a Matter of Fact, that by another Secret Treaty signed on the same Day, Conditions have been establish'd and Engagements taken entirely repugnant to the same?

Such a Thing cannot be advanced without insulting and injuring in the most outrageous Manner the Majesty of the Two Contracting Powers, who have a Right to demand a signal Reparation and Satisfaction proportioned to the Enormity of the Affront, which equally interests Their Honour and that Faith which ought always to be respected among Sovereign Princes.

But if those who endeavour to avail themselves of such feign'd Recriminations, and to excuse themselves from the Blame which their rash and turbulent Measures deserve, imagine that this unjustifiable Conduct may at last oblige

and the Pretender put upon them; or would raise Money, to prevent both. Those Men again, who have the Honour, to possess the King's Confidence, own too, that their own private Views, and personal Preservation, are included, in the Preservation, of the Trade of their Country; which they will endeavour to maintain, to the last. And say, that whatever Evils may result, from an open War, to some Countries in Particular, or to all Europe in General, must be charged upon those, who have kindled this Flame, by breaking solemn Treaties, rather than not encroach upon the Trade of their Neighbours.

They say farther, my Lord, that WE of Vienna and Madrid, having done such heinous Injuries, both to the King and People of Great Britain already; and having laid so many Schemes, for the future Ruin both of the Dutch, and British Commerce, as could not but be speedily check'd, and highly repented too, by the PRESENT British Government, it was but natural for US, to think of ANOTHER. And so they pretend to have sufficient other Grounds, my Lord, and Reasons to believe, That Part of the Treaty, which concerns the Pretender; besides the particular Informations, given to the King and his Ministers, whom they will not press too hard neither, to name Names; because there be others, my Lord, beside you and I know who—that will do any Thing for Monies; and who however, according to the *Art of Intelligence*, must not be exposed. They believe the offensive Alliance, they say, because they have felt it, but whereof no Part, they know, was communicated to the King of Great Britain, till (as the Emperor says in his Memorial, it was proper) and even then, no more of it neither, as you and I know well, my Lord, than He thought proper.

And as to appealing to the King of Spain, for the Emperor's Vindication in this Point, they tell me, it amounts to no more, than ask my Brother L— whether I say true. But I don't understand this English Proverb, so well, as I do the too just Grounds, they have to make themselves merry, with the formal Act we proposed, *de non offendendo*, alledging, my Lord, that this was only designed, to stop their Resentment against us, when we found, that by being discover'd, it was no longer in our Power to hurt them.

They aver likewise, that the destructive Treaty of Commerce, as they call it, between the Emperor and King of Spain, could not be conformable to the Quadruple Alliance, made at London, because (but here indeed, my Lord, they are a little abusive, if the Thing were not true) that *Bentenrieder* demanded no Articles of Trade, from Spain, against the English, at that Time; but was, on the contrary, an humble Petitioner only to them, for Help against the King of Spain, who threatened to seize Italy, and would have done it too, had not England hindered him; but no Thanks for that. They



oblige the Emperor and King of *Spain* to repel Force by Force, and to defend themselves by all those Means which God has put into their Hands, from the Mischiefs with which they are threatned, and from the Insults and Attacks which have been actually made use of against them, so far that it has been even attempted to engage the *Ottoman Porte* in these unparallel'd Designs, at least ought they not to publish as antecedent Facts those things which they have Reason to apprehend may be the Consequence of a War into which they will have forced These Two Powers to enter in their own just Defence.

The Emperor and King of *Spain* hope however from the Divine Goodness, and from the Wisdom of Persons less Prejudiced and less Passionate that more mature and serious Reflections will be made, in order to restore Amicably the Publick Tranquility, and to save all *Europe* from the Misfortunes of a War, stirred up by Motives so trifling and groundless, which can tend to nothing, but the Destruction of the subject, of his Estate, and of his Commerce.

Their Majestys the Emperor and the King of *Spain* ardently desire the Blessing of Peace, and to observe their Treaties with all their Allies with the strictest Fidelity: But as a Mutual Contract can subsist no longer on one Side than while it remains unbroken on the other, the evil Consequences of a Rupture, if that should happen, ought to be imputed to those alone who have been the Authors of these Infractions.

I have the Emperor's Express Order to write this to you in his Name, that you may be able to destroy the Falshoods and Calumnies, which have been charged on the High Contracting Party's of the Treaty of *Vienna*. Who have no other View but that of making Peace between themselves without hurting any one else. I am,

They alledge, my Lord, that such offensive Alliances, first unjustly made against the Crown and Commerce of *Great Britain*, and then, as haughtily denied, by the two contracting Powers, tho' plainly enough discovered, and severely felt, is giving the Lie, with a Witness, both to their King and themselves, which they will not fail to think of, at a proper Time and Place.

They add, that Force has been used already, and the War begun upon their Trade, ever since the offensive Treaty between his Imperial Majesty and the King of *Spain*, was signed, of which offensive Treaty of Alliance, my Lord, between our Imperial Master and the King of *Spain*, the present Siege of *Gibraltar* is look'd upon here as a bold, but natural Consequence: And, that if a formal owning of the Pretender, hitherto but secretly abetted at *Vienna*, shou'd be the Consequence too, of proclaiming an open War against *Great Britain*, it will be very much for the Honour of the Princes of the House of *Austria*, as shewing to the World, that their Friendship to the Pretender, whom they have so long, and so earnestly fought against, took it's Date, from their Hatred to the *British* Nation, which has so long, and so successfully fought for them.

The more the People here do reflect, my Lord, the more peremptory they seem to be that the Motives are not trifling, and that no Friendship can be renewed, without leaving all Things, as they were, at least, in Point of Trade.

This is their final and unanimous Resolution, which I have the Honour, My Lord, and at the same time, the Mortification, to tell your Lordship, I doubt, they will never depart from, let the Consequence be what it will.

And I am to acquaint you farther too, my Lord, that, when they reflect upon the Emperor's late Prohibition, of the *English* Manufactures, in Concert with *Spain*, and, now again, that they find, this audacious insulting Memorial, was designed to be presented, and published too, by the Emperor's Order, as soon as it shou'd be known, that the *Spanish* Hostilities were actually began, before *Gibraltar*; they take the Whole to be, what you and I know it is, the fulfilling of our offensive Alliance, with the Catholick King, and a formal Declaration of War, against them; with the farther Aggravation of a personal Affront offer'd to the King of *Great Britain*, and a national Insult, on the People; which, I wish for several Reasons, we had thought fit to forbear.

There is nothing, my very good Lord, I long so much for now, as a Change of Wind, to get out of this once charming, now dangerous Country; for there is a Bill, I am told this Moment, of near a hundred Millions Sterling, making out, as due by our Imperial Master, to the *British* Nation; for Troops and Navies, Hospitals and Transports, Monies lent, and I do not know what! It is alledged



ledged that they have paid for, and by their Interest procured, every Thing our Master possesses, from the real Title of *Imperial*, to the empty one, of *Catholick Majesty*. Nay, the very Delights of his Bed, which I thought truly *German*, are owing, they aver, to \* *an English Bottom*. What the Meaning of this is, I cannot tell, but my very good Lord, tho' I have many Things to write, I must defer them, till my Mind be more at Ease, when I get to *Ostend*. I am, &c.

De PALM.

### POSTSCRIPT.

THERE be some here, my Lord, who will choose to offend any Person, and discover any Secret, rather than lose their Jest: I knew well enough, said one, that † the high and well-born *BARON*, wou'd not refuse the Offer, for he has been used from his Cradle, to the fingering of Geldt. It is always in your Lordship's Power and mine to stifle this scandalous Report, and as it came by one Jest, to turn it off with another. I remember my Promise well, your Lordship shall find me just.

\* The Author wou'd not have it said, that he designs by this Expression, to convey any impure Thought, into the Reader's Mind. No: The present Empress was carried from Italy to her Husband at Barcelona, on Board the English Fleet. And the Freight being not as yet paid, by the Emperor, no more than for transporting himself from Holland to England, from England to Portugal, from Portugal to Catalonia, from thence again to Italy; and several Bodies of his Troops, at several Times, from Italy to Spain, and latelier from Naples to Sicily; may be the true Reason why Monsieur de Palm says, that what the Meaning of this, an English Bottom, is, he cannot well tell.

† Mr. Palm, the Son of a Goldsmith, in Vienna.

### BOOKS lately publish'd,

THE First Enquiry into the Reasons of the Conduct of *Great Britain*, with Relation to the present State of Affairs in *Europe*.

The Second Enquiry into the Reasons of the Conduct of *Great Britain*, with Relation to the present State of Affairs in *Europe*, &c. In the Beginning whereof, tho' hitherto unobserv'd, is yet plainly proved from *Cesar's* own Words, and *Asinius Pollio's* Insinuations; that *Britain* was then conquer'd by *Julius Caesar*, being invited out of *Gaul*, and joined upon his Landing, by a Party in *Britain*, in Favour of a banish'd Pretender. In the middle Part, the Emperor's Ingratitude and Injustice to *Great Britain* is coolly exposed. Towards the End, the FUNDAMENTAL and UNALTERABLE Interest of *France*, in being true to the *Hanover Treaty*, is plainly demonstrated, to such as can comprehend it. And from the Whole, there is an Essay, towards shewing how *Britons* ought to behave, at this Juncture, with Regard to his present Majesty, our legally constituted and limited Sovereign, whose Character is attempted. With a Postscript, relating to the present Scuffle, occasion'd by the Out-party, about Posts and Employments. Printed for T. Warner, at the Black-Boy in Pater-Noster-Row.

In a little Time will be published, *Serious Thoughts* on a certain Memorial, in a Letter from a Merchant in *Bristol*, to his Correspondent in *London*.

Just published from the *Francfort* Edition,

A. E. I. O. U.

*Austria. Est. Imperare. Orbi. Univerfo.*

BEING

The Motto, on the principal Gate, of the Imperial Palace, at *Vienna*; which is in *English*, The first Prince of the House of *Austria*, as Successor to the *Roman Emperor*, has a Right to Universal Monarchy. Price ONE CROWN.

With an APPENDIX,

Being a true Copy of the Arch-Dutchess's Patent for Governess of the seventeen Provinces, with the States of *Holland's* Remonstrance, and Appeal to *Great Britain* and *France*.



*A Memorial presented to the King of Great-Britain,  
by M. de Palm the Emperor's Resident, on the 2d  
Day of March, 1726-7.*

Serenissime & Potentissime Rex.

Most Serene and most Potent King.

**Q**Uamprimum ad aures suæ Majestatis Cæsareæ Regio-Catholicæ, Domini mei clementissimi, allocutio Majestatis vestræ ad Regni Magnæ Britanniae status in Parlamento hodie congregatos habita pervenit, mirari supra modum subiit, quâ ratione Majestas vestra induci se passa sit, ut nonnulla in istâ allocutione in sequiorem sensum detorta; alia à mente suæ Majestatis Cæsareæ & Catholicæ quàm longissimè aliena; alia denique (quæ altius feriunt) omni etiam fundamentò destituta; inclytæ Nationi, velut certa ac indubitata, inauditò hæctenus more, è folio Regiò proponeret.

**A**S soon as your Majesty's Speech, made to the States of the Kingdom of Great Britain now assembled in Parliament, came to the Ears of his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, my most gracious Master, he wondered above Measure, by what Means your Majesty could suffer yourself to be induced to declare from the Royal Throne to this renowned Nation, in a Manner hitherto unheard of, as certain and undoubted, some Things distorted in that Speech to the worst Sense; others as far distant as possible from the Meaning of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty; and lastly others (which strike deeper) even destitute of all Foundation.

Etenim pacem cum Serenissimo Hispaniarum Rege Viennæ initam quod attinet, quis non obstupescat eam ipsam pacem Quadruplici Foederi Londinensi, & aliis cum Majestate vestrâ initis, ceu unicæ ac solidissimæ Basi innixam, & pro quâ obtinendâ Ipsamet Majestas vestra unâ cum Belli Sociis tam cruentum, tamque diuturnum, neque inglorium bellum gessit, ad quam Ipsamet al-laboravit, à se nunc pro justâ Querimonia causâ obtendi, & pro ansa eorum, quæ hucusque cum summo Imperatoris & Imperii Tranquillitatisque Publicæ detrimento ubique terrarum à Majestatis vestræ Ministris gesta sunt, assumi; Magnæque Britanniae Populo, pro Violatione Foederum, tantâ cum Cæsaris Hispaniarumque Regis invidiâ, ab eadem proponi posse!

For as to what concerns the Peace made at Vienna with the most Serene King of Spain, Who would not be astonished to have that very Peace, grounded on the Quadruple Alliance of London, and others made with your Majesty, as on the only and most solid Basis, and for the obtaining whereof your Majesty yourself carried on, together with your Allies, so bloody, and so long and not inglorious a War, for which your Majesty yourself laboured much, now to be pretended as a just Cause of Complaint, and to be taken as a Handle for those Things which have hitherto been done by your Majesty's Ministers in all Parts, to the highest Detriment of the Emperor and Empire, and of the publick Tranquility, and that they could have been declared by your Majesty to the People of Great Britain, with so much Invidiousness towards the Emperor and the King of Spain, as a Violation of the Treaties!

Post Pacem Viennensem inestatur alter Commercii Tractatus cum Hispaniâ factus, atque ad promovenda utriusque subditorum licita commoda institutus, qui Juri Gentium atque

After the Peace of Vienna the other Treaty accused, is that of Commerce made with Spain, and framed for promoting the lawful Advantages of the



atque amicarum Nationum moribus conformis, Gentique Britannica, five Situs Provinciarum, five natura ipsa Commensuranda spectetur, ex omni parte innocuus cum sit, neque Pactis cum Magna Britannia iniis, vel in minimò adversetur; sanè causa ob quam Nationi, Cæsari aliàs amicissimæ (cujus prætorum egregiè gestorum atque auxiliorum memoriam nulla unquam Ætas ex Augustissimi Cæsaris Corde evellet) Tractatus iste gravis aut offensivus esse possit, nulla superest; si modo is sincero, & ab omni concitandæ Nationis Studio, depurato Animo expendatur.

Altera Classis, ea complectens quæ nullò planè fundamento nituntur, concernit præcipue imaginarium illud Foedus, quod in allocutione offensivum nuncupatur, & contra Majestatem vestram Imperatorem inter Regemque Hispaniarum contractum supponitur. Id verò quam vacuum & inane sit, ex eo convincitur, quod assertum ejusmodi Foedus Offensivum non solum per oblatum nuper à sua Majestate Cæsareâ & Catholicâ Pactum de se mutuo non offendendo; sed & vel per idipsum amicitie Foedus cum Coronâ Hispanicâ contractum, Majestatique vestræ, quando oportebat, communicatum, ex integrò sanè evertatur; à cujus verbis num vel umbra, aut minimum Foederis Offensivi Specimen erui possit, totius Orbis judicio submittitur.

Altera hujus positionis pars, adstruit Articulos Secretos in Favorem Prætendentis confectos, quorum certa, eaque fida indicia sibi adesse, assertit Majestas vestra, quibus conventum esset eundem Prætendentem ad solium Magnæ Britannie evehere. Quâ verò mente, quâ de causâ & consilio, ista, falsissimis rumoribus innixa, Populo Britannico exposita fuerint, facile à quovis è vulgo, nedum à sua Sacra Cæsareâ Catholicâ Majestate, intelligitur. Cum verò tantorum Principum Fides inviolabilis Dignitas & Honor ferre nequeat, ejusmodi nullâ veritate suffulta asserta universo Regno & Orbi è Solio Regio exponi; eadem sacra Cæsarea Catholica Majestas, ut acceptam inde gravissimam Offensam, Majestati vestræ, & Magnæ Britannie Regno hiscè declarem, mihi distictè injunxit; sub verbò Cæsareò asseverando, nullum Articulum Secretum, nullamque Conventionem existere, quæ vel minimum quid ejusmodi contineat, aut comprobare possit.

the Subjects of each; which as it is conformable to the Law of Nations, and to the Usages of People in Amity, and in all Parts is Innocent with respect to the British Nation, whether the Situation of the Provinces, or the Nature of the Commerce itself be considered, and is not even in the least contrary to the Treaties made with Great Britain; surely no Cause remains for which that Treaty could possibly be grievous or offensive to the Nation, otherwise most friendly to the Emperor (of whose past famous Exploits and Succours no Time shall ever efface the Memory out of the Breast of the most August Emperor) if it be only weighed with a sincere Mind, purified from all Desire of exciting the Nation.

Another Head, containing those Things which rest on no Foundation at all, concerns chiefly that imaginary Treaty, which is called in the Speech Offensive, and is supposed to be contracted against your Majesty between the Emperor and the King of Spain. But how empty and frivolous that is, is evinced from hence, that that offensive Treaty as 'tis called, may be intirely disproved, not only by the Convention lately offered by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty for not offending each other mutually; but also by the very Treaty of Friendship itself, which was contracted with the Spanish Crown, and communicated to your Majesty when it was fitting; from the Words whereof whether even a Shadow, or the least Specimen of an Offensive Treaty can be drawn, is submitted to the Judgment of the whole World.

The other Part of this Position, argues Secret Articles to have been made in favour of the Pretender (of which your Majesty asserts that you have in your Hands sure Indications, and such as may be relied on,) whereby it is stipulated to advance that Pretender to the Throne of Great Britain. But with what Meaning, for what Cause and Design, those things, grounded on the falsest Rumours, were declared to the British People, is easily understood by any one of the Vulgar, and much more by his Sacred Imperial Catholick Majesty. And as the Faith, inviolable Dignity and Honour of so great Princes cannot bear such kind of Assertions, supported by no manner of Truth, to be declared from the Royal Throne to the whole Kingdom and World, his said sacred Imperial Catholick Majesty has strictly enjoined me to declare hereby to your Majesty, and to the Kingdom of Great Britain, that



*Quò vero ea quæ ex hoc ad nostra usque tempora inaudito factò clàm intenduntur, eò magis elucescant, animadvertitur, consulto ea exponi eo tempore, quo Parisiis de componendis nullo suæ Majestatis Cæsareæ & Catholicæ factò subortis diffidiis consultatur; ex quo Altesatæ Majestatis Cæsareæ ad Pacem perpetuò proclivis Animus, atque in observandis Foederibus religiosissimus, satis comprobatur.*

*Quæ subinde hic de Gibraltar, additâ sinistra interpretatione adducuntur, ad ejus Obsidionem suscipiendam Hostilia in Indiis, invitis Tractatibus, ac alibi adversus Regem Hispaniarum perpetrata notoria Facta atque aggressiones, justissimam causam dedisse videntur. Quæ autem suæ Majestatis Cæsareæ Catholicæ hoc super Articulo Mens & Conventio fuerit, ex supradictò communicato Tractatu discipere licet.*

*Quæ demùm de Ostendana Navigatione adferuntur, Regem Catholicum, postquam justas subinde hujus instituti rationes agnovit, ad eam fovendam nullò prorsus Pacto obstrictum pietas induxit; neve innocuum istud tuendi Belgici Repaguli (vulgò Barriere) Subsidium tranquillitati mutæque cum Vicinis Amicitiae obicem ponat, varia non Hagæ Comitibus duntaxat, ac aliis in locis, compositionis media proposita, verum etiam postremò Parisiis declarata fuerunt.*

*Quæ cum ita sint, id sanè offensa Veritas, Honor & Dignitas Sacræ Cæsareæ Catholicæ Majestatis, postulabat, ut ista Majestati vestræ, Regno Magnæ Britannicæ, atque universo Orbi palàm exponerentur; quæ itidem pro illatâ sibi per tot imputationes gravissimâ Injuriam, debitam Reparationem omni jure exposcit.*

Londini Die 13<sup>æ</sup> Mensis Martii, Anno 1726-7.

Carolus Josephus de Palm.

that he is thereby most grievously offended; affirming on his Imperial Word, that there is no Secret Article nor Convention existing, which contains or can prove the least thing of that Nature.

But to the end that those things, which are underhand intended by this Proceeding unheard of till our Times, may appear more clearly, it is observed, that they are designedly declared at that Time when Consultation is held at Paris about composing the Differences which have arisen by no Action of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty; from whence his abovesaid Imperial Majesty's Mind always disposed to Peace, and most religious in observing of Treaties, is sufficiently proved.

As to those things which are here alledged concerning Gibraltar, and represented in the worst Sense; the notorious hostile Actions and Attacks perpetrated contrary to the Treaties, in the Indies, and elsewhere, against the King of Spain, seem to have given the justest Cause for undertaking the Siege thereof. But it may be seen from the abovesaid Treaty, which has been communicated, what was the Intention and Agreement of his Imperial Catholick Majesty upon this Article.

Lastly, as to what Things are alledged concerning the Navigation of Ostend, his Catholick Majesty's Piety induced him, being bound by no manner of Treaty, to countenance it, after he had several times acknowledged the just Reasons for this Undertaking; and that this innocent Subsidy towards preserving the Barrier of the Low-Countries, may not be a Hindrance to the Tranquillity, and mutual Friendship with the Neighbours, several Means of Accommodation were proposed, not only at the Hague and in other Places, but also have lastly been declared at Paris.

Which Things being so; Truth offended, and the Honour and Dignity of his Sacred Imperial Catholick Majesty, did certainly demand, that the same should be publickly made known to your Majesty, to the Kingdom of Great Britain, and to the whole World; who likewise with all Justice requires due Reparation for the most grievous Injury done him by so many Imputations.

London 13<sup>th</sup> Day of the Month of March in the Year 1727.

Charles Joseph de Palm.



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